

## LIMITED COMPANY PROCESS V6, JULY 2022

*I am sharing my own research here into one possible remedy for changing status from being deemed lost at sea. This is not Legal or Lawful advice; please consult a professional if you need one.*

For more information go to:

<https://rumble.com/c/TruthTalk>

<https://t.me/hwatruthtalk>

### Brief Summary

The Limited Company Process is status correction that takes us out of the system that is the UNITED KINGDOM LIMITED to become a free man or woman that is no longer a legal entity. All previous contracts are rescinded rendering them null and void as if they never existed. We start by buying our name as a limited company. We then get our Baptism Certificate, an Enrolled Deed Poll, and our Trademarks as evidence to take to the GRO so that they can put our name in box 17 of the Certified Copy of an Entry. This takes us out of the UK puts us in the jurisdiction of England and Wales. We stand on the land of our country of England as a living man or woman where acts and statutes do not apply.

This is the English and Welsh version of David Straight's American State National.

### Jurisdictions

1. United Kingdom Limited (the United Kingdom is not a country)

<https://find-and-update.company-information.service.gov.uk/company/03778332>

2. City of London Limited

<https://find-and-update.company-information.service.gov.uk/company/13694633>

3. England Limited

<https://find-and-update.company-information.service.gov.uk/company/05159291>

4. The country of England (The Kingdom) - the land

### Contract Law and the Name/Person

We attach ourselves to a name but we don't own that name; it was simply given to us. The system builds attachment to it and tries to create joinder with it to extort money from us to keep us poor.

The only way anyone can have authority over you is when you claim to be the legal name.

Blacks Law Dictionary defines a legal name as a christian name and a surname put together, thats why they will write to you with your christian name and surname.

They cant write to you as your first name only; they need to write to your first name and surname because that creates that legal name even if it is in upper case and lower case, it's still a legal name. It's not until you agree and give consent to that then they can have a contract with that name and write that whole legal name in capital letters.

They write the legal name in the beginning in upper case and lower case because they're offering you a deal but as soon as you agree to that offer or go with that deal they then send you all capital letter name because now theres a contract you agreed to because they wrote to the legal name in the first place. They didn't write to James, they wrote to James Martin and you believed that because you attach yourself to your name.

Everything you've signed before on a contract is a separate entity from when you bought your company; you've just created a new entity. The one before was an entity there but you didn't know that was an entity. You didn't know that it was a business you was operating as because no one told you. Now you know you are a business operating on the earth you're going to take control of it.

You are the company and the vessel.

You are not your name. You are not Mr / Mrs / Miss / Ms FIRSTNAME LASTNAME. This is a person, legal name, entity, or implied company that was formed in the United Kingdom via the registration of your birth.

The Certified Copy of an Entry (birth certificate) puts the person or implied corporation in the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom as a sub-entity of the United Kingdom Limited, which is a fictional corporate entity, and not a country.

Miss JANE SMITH is an implied corporation in the United Kingdom jurisdiction. A sub-company under the company of the UNITED KINGDOM LIMITED.

Corporations demanding money from us don't write to Jane the woman, they write to Miss Jane Smith, the implied corporation. We believe that the implied corporation is us because we have attached ourselves to that legal name believing that it is us.

Blacks Law Dictionary defines the Legal Name as the Christian Name and a Surname put together.

They can't write to you as the Christian name only, as the man or woman. They have to create the legal entity with the surname because that is the legal form of the name in order for them to contract with us.

Sometimes they write to you with an offer the legal name in Upper and Lower case, but as soon as you agree to that offer they send you the documents with the all caps name because you've agreed to a contract.

In contract law a company can only contract with another company, not a living man or woman, so they have to send the offer of contract to your all caps name.

A man or woman can contract with another man or woman but not with a company. You cannot mix the two.

One of the ways that we can take authority over the legal name is by registering it as a Limited Company. When we buy our Limited Company and receive our Title Deed we are reset. Nobody has a contract with that company because it is new and it is dormant.

The Limited Company process captures the all caps person that was an implied corporation and transforms it into a living man or woman on the land. We are claiming the name as a legal entity. The Person entity has previously been in control of us, the living man or woman. We are now in control of the Limited Company.

The Limited Company resets all contracts. No previous contracts exist. Everything you've signed before was from a separate entity. When you buy your limited company you've created a new entity.

You didn't know that you were operating as an implied company because no one told you. When you take control of the implied company you are now a business operating on the earth because you are taking control of it. You are now the company and the vessel.

So when the debt collector knocks on your door asking for JANE SMITH as per the legal fiction name on the birth certificate, you can say 'this is a Limited Company; with whom at this company

do you have an appointment?' or 'this is Jane Smith Limited; who are you looking for within the company?'. There is no-one called JANE SMITH - it was an implied company.

If the name the ALL CAPS name they are looking for is no longer an implied company then they need to be looking for the Director of the company. Miss JANE SMITH no longer exists and has been replaced by Jane SMITH, Director of JANE SMITH LIMITED.

When we go on holiday we contract with the airline with our implied company name because the airline can't contract with a living man or woman. Miss JANE SMITH buys the ticket for the plane and is contracting with the corporation.

Once JANE SMITH is incorporated as JANE SMITH LIMITED the director of that company Jane SMITH can contract with the director of other companies. But if the director of another company didn't sit down with Jane SMITH as the director of JANE SMITH LIMITED to negotiate the contract with an offer, consideration, and acceptance then there is no contract.

Deal with other companies by letter, not by phone or email. If you are being pursued by a billing company for alleged payments go to the Companies House website and find out the name of the director. Write a notice to the director from you as director of your limited company. Remember that the director runs the company and has full responsibility. Ask them to provide proof of claim in the form of a contract between the two directors.

Our Limited Company Certificate becomes our new form of identification. If we provide other forms of ID such as a Drivers Licence we are saying that we belong to the DVLA.

The Limited Company puts us in the private, we are no longer under the jurisdiction on the police. You may hold the birth certificate, the passport and the Drivers Licence but you are in control of them as the director of the limited company. Nobody has authority over the legal fiction

## **The Law of the Land**

When we are registered as an implied company under the United Kingdom Limited, as evidenced by our Drivers Licence and Passport, we are agreeing to abide by the rules of that company, the acts and statutes. This is how they keep us poor by applying fines and taxation to the legal entity.

When we take ourselves out of the UK jurisdiction as living men and women on the land acts and statutes do not apply to us, we abide by the laws of the land. Common Law, as derived from natural law gives us guidances on how to behave - cause no loss, harm, or injury and commit no fraud.

## **Why Register a Limited Company?**

The UK Legal system is the Roman Cannon Law system which is also Maritime Law.

The Cestui Que Vie Act 1666 says you are dead at sea until you declare you are alive. This is still current legislation.

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/Cha2/18-19/11>

To prove life under the Cestui Que Vie Act we need to gather evidence that we are not dead at sea. We can do this by compiling a set of Lawful documents: Limited Company Certificate, Certificate of Baptism, Enrolled Deed Poll, and Trademarks.

All countries are corporations registered under NY Stock Exchange. UCC is the system that all countries operate under. It is Contract Law. Under UCC all contract law that has to go through the UPUC.

In corporate law no debt can arise for a party prior to incorporating.

Incorporating your name causes the system to acknowledge that your name is incorporated and therefore no longer available for fraudulent or unlawful treatment.

This may stop bills being sent from Council Tax and HMRC etc and void debts such as mortgages.

The full caps Certified Copy of An Entry (birth certificate) FIRSTNAME LASTNAME is already an implied company. When we incorporate that name as a limited company it changes the way we see any mail coming to us. Implied company name Vs limited company name.

Incorporating the ALL CAPS name, which is already considered to be an implied company by the system, makes it lawful and legal. We are incorporating the legal fiction to gain greater control over how the legal fiction is used.

You are not incorporating yourself as a living woman or man. Your legal fiction becomes your incorporated name as a limited company so that you can take control of how people and corporations communicate with you.

This is about taking control of the full caps legal fiction name. By registering the All CAPS name we have gained jurisdiction that we are a business dealing with the UK. We have control over the ALL CAPS name through the limited company.

The limited company is claiming title to a vessel that is already an entity. This implied corporation becomes a lawful company through official incorporation which can be used as an entity in the legal world.

The limited company brings us out from under the custodian ship of the Government.

Creating a limited company which is dormant doesn't affect benefits because you aren't trading in business. We simply have the capability to trade if we want to in the future.

This can protect us from corporations that try to create a contract with the implied corporation of our legal fiction.

So if someone demands money from Mr/Mrs/Ms/Miss and/or the ALL CAPS name, they are not addressing the limited company, therefore you can return the correspondence unopened. 'Return to Sender, addressee not recognised'. It has been sent to the wrong addressee therefore we have to return to sender.

The limited company is therefore protecting us because they are not asking for limited company or the director. They are not asking for you as the living man or woman on the land.

Capitus Maximus - the implied company ALL CAPS NAME now has standing in the law.

## **About Jurisdictions**

There are three jurisdictions that we need to work with:

1. City of London = The Church
2. England & Wales = Companies House / Crown Corporation
3. United Kingdom = HMRC

When we register our FIRSTNAME LASTNAME from our birth certificate or marriage certificate as a limited company we are taking back control of the implied entity by registering it as an actual entity.

We are taking an implied entity from the United Kingdom jurisdiction, where it can be taxed and sent bills as a debtor, and putting it in the jurisdiction of England & Wales, where it is a creditor.

The Firstname Lastname Owner of FIRSTNAME LASTNAME LIMITED is now on the land and is no longer responsible for the debt of the debtor.

The limited company is registered in England and Wales but gives us permission to trade in the UK.

Companies House are under the jurisdiction of England and Wales, which is on the land.

When you register your name as a Limited Company with Companies House you have launched a ship in the England and Wales jurisdiction. By making it dormant you've closed the ship off so no one can board it.

So we form the company but we don't trade and therefore make it dormant. This means we have a birthed boat in harbour. The company is therefore a ship harboured in England and Wales.

The Director is public and can step off the ship into the UK to trade.

To prove that our company has permission to trade in the UK Companies House issue a Certificate of Incorporation which is a full skin certificate with no boxes. Everything is on the page. It is the birth certificate of the company from Companies House and our new birth certificate.

## **Lex Mercatoria**

Lex Mercatoria gives us the current legal system of the United Kingdom. When we register as a limited company we move out of the legal into the lawful (Kings law).

We are stepping out of Lex Mercatoria by forming the limited company and coming under Kings Law.

In Kings Law we have a sign on our door: FIRSTNAME LASTNAME LIMITED.

In Abbots Law (Lex Mercatoria) entities don't have signs and aren't trading fairly. They are robbers and bandits stealing our resources eg debt collectors, bailiffs, the council, the police, mortgage companies, etc.

## **The New Birth Certificate**

A full skin document means that it doesn't contain any boxes or lines. What is the difference between boxes and a skin? Anything in a box doesn't exist. Research the four corner rule.

The Full Skin Certificate is the True Deed of Entitlement to the limited company. It is Law. Take a copy of it if you attend court.

When making a copy of the deed you can empower it with a £1.00 stamp in the top right hand corner and autograph through it, then we are the postmaster as well. Also put one on the back in the middle.

The autograph should be written in blue, diagonally across the stamp from bottom left to top right.  
:firstname: lastname.

## **Company Seal Embosser**

You can buy a company seal embosser with your FIRSTNAME LASTNAME LIMITED and Company Number.

When you emboss a document and autograph over it becomes alive and we take control.

The autograph should be written in blue, diagonally across the stamp from bottom left to top right.  
:firstname: lastname.

The court is the paperwork so we can take jurisdiction over our paperwork with the embosser or UPU stamp.

<https://www.citycoseals.co.uk/company-notary-seals.php>

## **HMRC**

Before setting up the new Limited Company we need to get a new Government Gateway ID so that HMRC can issue a new UTR number.

In order to trade within the United Kingdom we need to also come under UK jurisdiction. To facilitate this Companies House contact HMRC, which is under the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom, and ask them to send you a UTR so that your limited company can trade in the UK.

Because our company is dormant we need to cross out the name, address, and UTR, sign and date it and return the letter to HMRC. We have made the company dormant and therefore closed the ship door. We can step on shore but we don't have to trade.

Even though the Company is dormant, the Director of the Limited Company still has permission to trade at some point in the future.

## **What Name Do We Register?**

When we register our Birth Certificate Name with Companies House we are buying our incorporated name followed by the word 'LIMITED' eg JANE SMITH LIMITED.

In addition, if you have changed your name through marriage or by Deed Poll your legal name will be different to your birth certificate name so this name also needs to be captured.

Miss Jane Smith = the implied corporation. Change to JANE SMITH LIMITED.

Mrs Jane Jones = the implied corporation. Change to JANE JONES LIMITED.

## **The Owner**

The Owner of the limited company is the living man or woman evidenced also by the Enrolled Deed Poll showing the name being changed from FIRSTNAME LASTNAME to Firstname Lastname.

The Owner is the living entity in England. The Owner is Lawful.

The Company is the Legal entity in the United Kingdom that can trade in this jurisdiction.

The Director is a legal entity that can also go into the Limited Company. It is shown as Firstname LASTNAME in the limited company online account.

## **Additional Limited Companies**

Your Limited Company can be the Director of other companies. You can keep your FIRSTNAME LASTNAME LIMITED dormant and set up another Limited Company under it in order to trade eg FIRSTNAME LASTNAME HAIRDRESSERS LIMITED if you want to trade as a hairdresser.

When we are a self-employed person we are considered to be a child under the guardianship of the United Kingdom Limited. By setting up the limited company we are now the adult.

## **Sons & Daughters**

We can buy the Limited Company of our offspring aged under 18 and put our name down as the director and the shareholder. Once they are 18 we can add them and take ourselves off.

## **THE LIMITED COMPANY PROCESS**

### **Step 1. The Limited Company**

If you want to go this route you need to incorporate both your Birth Certificate name AND your married name or Deed Poll name if relevant (£12 each).

The FIRSTNAME LASTNAME LIMITED company in your last legal name which is evidenced by either:

- a) Your birth name on your birth certificate.
- b) Your legal name if you changed it by Enrolled Deed Poll
- c) Your legal name if you changed it by marriage as evidenced by the Marriage Certificate.

If your last legal name was by Enrolled Deed Poll or Marriage Certificate then set up a second dormant limited company for your birth name on your birth certificate.

If your name was changed by a regular Deed Poll then you need to get an Enrolled Deed Poll (£42) to legally change your name.

You can change the OLD NAME to the New Name on the Enrolled Deed Poll. Do not put the new name in ALL CAPS or you will have to do another one to capture the name as the living man or woman.

Go to <https://www.gov.uk/limited-company-formation/register-your-company?step-by-step>

You will be required to set up a new Government Gateway ID which will provide you with a new UTR number.

- > Start new application
- > Are you able to pay for this application using a Card or PayPal? :: Yes
- > Set up brand new Gov Gateway ID. Yes, you'll need a new Gov Gateway ID for each company
- > Secure register (victim of threatening behaviour)? :: No
- > What is your full name? :: Full name
- > How do you want to get access codes? :: CHOOSE: Text message, Voice call, Authentication app
- > Choose preferred email address for this application
- > What is your relationship to the company? :: Company Director. Upper and lower case will be changed to capitals. Holds liability for the company.
- > Community interest company? :: No

- > Limited by shares or Limited by guarantee :: Limited by Shares
- > Company name? :: FULL BIRTH CERTIFICATE NAME [don't type LTD. Choose radio button underneath instead]
- > Company registered address :: Home address
- > Where will the company be registered? :: England and Wales  
[unless you don't live in England & Wales]
- > Company's principle place of business? :: Home address
- > Give one or more ways to contact FULL BIRTH CERTIFICATE NAME LTD? :: Mobile number and Email address
- > Is the new company replacing another business? :: No
- > When will the company start trading? :: No plans to start trading or do a business activity yet.  
There are 3 choices. 3. Not trading.
- > In its first 3 months will the company "pay interest" "make royalty payments" "receive interest, etc" :: No
- > What will the company be doing? :: Dormant99999
- > Confirm where director lives :: My name at my Home address [Check box / agree]
- > Agree to become director :: [Check box / agree]
- > Has anyone on this application ever sent a Secure Register form to ask Companies House for protection? :: No
- > Director's details :: I enter my details [my current legal name]. First and last name only, no title.  
Firstname Lastname.
- >> Has the director used a different name for business purposes in the last 20 years? :: No or Yes  
[If Yes, then write all versions of any old names changed by Deed Poll or Marriage] / [or if you never changed your name choose] No
- >> Job title :: choose something
- > What is the correspondence address for [Director's name / My current name] :: Home address
- > What is the home address for [Director's name / My current name] :: Home address
- > Receive filing reminders by email? :: Yes
- > Receive filing reminders by email to which email :: Select main email for this account
- > Confirm where Director lives :: My name at my Home address
- > Agree to become a director? :: Yes
- > Is [my name] a shareholder? :: Yes
- > Would you like to add another shareholder? :: No
- > Check and confirm shareholder details
- > Do you want to use the most common type of shares? :: Yes



> How many shares does [My Name] own :: 1 Share

> Choose a value for each share :: £1

> Check and confirm shareholders

Persons with significant control

> Does [My name] have the right to appoint or remove the majority of company directors? :: Yes

> Check and confirm details for FULL NAME LTD

> Do you want to use "Model" articles of association? :: Yes

> Do you agree to form the company? :: Yes

> Create electronic signature for [My name] :: Choose 3 pieces of personal info ::

> Check and confirm your answers, Page 1

> Check and confirm your answers, Page 2

Make the payment of £12.00 per company.

You will be emailed a confirmation of payment.

A few days later you will receive an email from companies house confirming that the company is available.

Companies house will then send you a letter with the online login details.

A few days later you will receive a letter from HMRC with your new UTR number. Cross out your name and address and the new UTR number diagonally with a pen. Write dormant. Date and sign. Scan a copy for your records. Post First Class Signed For to HMRC using the address on the right hand side of the letter (not the PO Box on the envelope).

You would have to notify them that you are trading if you choose to do so in the future.

## **Step 2. The Enrolled Deed Poll**

When using the Enrolled Deed Poll we are not changing our name, we are changing the style. We are changing the name from ALL CAPS to Upper and Lower case.

JANE SMITH is changed to Jane Smith.

After registering your Birth Name and, if applicable, your Married or Deed Poll Name (if you have already changed your name), as a Limited Company you can apply for an Enrolled Deed Poll for your last legally registered name.

In this way you can change your name from ALL CAPS to Upper and Lower Case. This changes the presentation of our name on a legal document causing us to have proof of being a man or woman.

If you have already changed your Birth Certificate Name by Marriage or Deed Poll use the last legally registered name on the Enrolled Deed Poll.

Miss JANE SMITH was married and changed her name to Mrs JANE JONES.  
On the Enrolled Deed Poll JANE JONES is changed to Jane Jones.

Mr JAMES HUNT changed his name by ordinary Deed Poll (unenrolled) to Mr JOHN JONES. On the Enrolled Deed Poll JOHN JONES is changed to John Jones.

The Enrolled Deed Poll changes our all caps name to the lowercase name. We are no longer considered to be the implied corporation.

The Old Name is our FIRSTNAME LASTNAME the new name is Firstname Lastname or FIRSTNAME MIDDLENAME LASTNAME which changes to Firstname-middlename Lastname - the middle name must be coupled to the Firstname with no capital after the hyphen.

This document can be used instead of the Baptism Certificate if you have changed your legal name.

You can do this as well as obtaining the Baptism Certificate (if you don't have it already in your files).

An Enrolled Deed Poll is a judicial document jurisdiction.

<https://www.gov.uk/change-name-deed-poll/enrol-a-deed-poll-with-the-courts>

### **Step 3. The Trademark**

We can get Common Law Copyright of Firstname Lastname. The all caps name FIRSTNAME LASTNAME cannot be copyrighted, but can be trademarked.

Trademark your last legally registered name. Either your birth certificate name or the Enrolled Deed Poll name.

You can list both the Lower Case and the ALL CAPS versions for £170.00.

The Trademark Certificate is a Crown Corporation True Deed. Legal and also backed in law.

Obtaining the trade mark protects the director.

The Trademark is also certificated evidence of both the lawful and the legal entities.

FIRSTNAME LASTNAME = Legal Entity in the United Kingdom jurisdiction.

Firstname Lastname = the Lawful Entity in the jurisdiction of England and Wales.

Go to <https://www.gov.uk/how-to-register-a-trade-mark/start-your-application>

Owner - FIRSTNAME LASTNAME LIMITED.

Names - series - FIRSTNAME LASTNAME and Firstname Lastname.

Class 35. Provisions of nominee company directors.

Distinction of class is provision of nominee company directors.

Pay. £170.

For an extra £50 you can add Firstname-middlename Lastname.

If someone is writing to you as Ms Lastname or Ms FIRSTNAME LASTNAME without LIMITED from a PO Box, they are not writing to company director.

They are trying to contract with the implied company. Return to sender. Cross out your name and address and stamp it <https://www.ebay.co.uk/itm/160757872212>.

We write back as a trademark entity gaining power as a trademarked entity. They know we will be causing them problems.

You can prosecute them for using your trademark without permission.

## **Getting Rid of Bills & Debts**

When we are the director of our Limited Company we write to other Directors of Limited Companies to establish if there is a contractual agreement to pay the other company.

Send a SDSAR that says 'Provide the evidence that XXX Limited Company has a contract with FIRSTNAME LASTNAME LIMITED'.

See the example at the end of this document. Please do not use it word for word as this may reduce its power to get you the results that you want. We need to be writing our own documents to empower them with our own energy.

For assistance with writing notices go to:

<https://www.thesovereignproject.live>

<http://peacekeepers.org.uk/notices/>

<https://inoneplace.com/the-library/>

<https://www.practicallawfuldissent.com>

<http://beatthebailiffsandthebanks.co.uk>

<https://awakenedgb.wordpress.com/2022/01/18/stop-paying-for-electricity-gas-and-water/> lots more information on this blog.

Peter Wilson's Website: <https://www.claimyourstrawman.com/optin1631368380241>

## **LAWFUL DOCUMENTS**

To prove life under the Cestui Que Vie Act we need to gather evidence that we are not dead at sea. We can do this by compiling a set of Lawful documents: Limited Company Certificate, Certificate of Baptism, Enrolled Deed Poll, and Trademarks.

In order to change jurisdictions from the United Kingdom to England and Wales, the main thing is to register your limited company. The rest of the documents are really useful to have to ensure that everything is covered off, but isn't absolutely necessary if funds are an issue.

### **Limited Company Certificate**

The Certified Copy of an Entry has all the information in boxes. The Limited Company Certificate is a full skin certificate because it doesn't contain any boxes. This is a title deed giving us full title of our name. This is our new birth certificate.

The information is in one entire skin which is the four corners rule in Blacks Law Dictionary:

"a rule holding that if a document (as a contract, deed, or will) appears on its face to be complete no outside evidence may be used to challenge it".

Anything in the box is not on the page but with the title deed theres no boxes so you own full title of everything thats absolute on that one skin document.

If you need to attend court, take a copy with you to prove you are the owner of the company and not the custodian, trustee, or straw man representative.

It is the True Deed of Entitlement to the limited company. It is Law.  
When making a copy of the deed empower with a £1.00 stamp in the right hand corner and autograph through it - then we are the postmaster as well. One on the top right and one on the back.

Some people are using 1p stamps, however, the stamp should really be a full unit and not a fraction of a unit. One penny is one-hundredth of one pound. One pound is a whole number and not a fraction of another number.

Or, you can emboss documents with your company seal to imprint your company name and number. When we autograph over the seal (or £1.00 stamp) it becomes alive and we take control.

We take jurisdiction over our paperwork with the embosser or UPU stamp.

Capitus Maximus implied company ALL CAPS NAME standing in the law.

<https://www.citycoseals.co.uk/company-notary-seals.php>

## **Baptism Certificate**

The Certificate of Name or Baptism Certificate - shows Firstname Lastname (the living man/woman).

Contact the church where you were baptised for the Baptism certificate. This is an Ecclesiastical Document with the name written in Upper and Lower Case which is the proper English language and not an ALL CAPS acronym as with the Birth Certificate. ALL CAPS is Crown Copyright. It might be in upper lower case or CAPITALS. Re order and ask them for Upper and Lower case letters.

Get the certificate stamped by the church.

## **Enrolled Deed Poll**

Enrolled Deed Poll - change FIRSTNAME LASTNAME to Firstname (or Firstname-middlename) Lastname.

This is changing the style of your name from ALL CAPS to Upper Lower.

We can use this lawful certificate to change other documents that are now incorrect.

## **Ecclesiastical Deed Poll**

Ecclesiastical Deed Poll. Form 206 - certified. Evidence of Life. File with courts. Affidavit of Truth. Notarise with the thumb print in red.

## **DORMANT COMPANY DEFINITION**

### HMRC

According to HMRC for Corporation Tax purposes, a dormant company must meet one of the following criteria:

- A new company that is not yet trading
- An 'off the shelf' or 'shell' company held by a company formation agent intending to sell it on
- A company that will never be trading because it has been formed to own an asset such as land or intellectual property

- An existing company that has been but is not currently trading
- A company that's no longer trading and destined to be

HMRC says that if you are paying invoices and receiving payments from customers in your company name then you are showing trading activity.

Set up another company under your FIRSTNAME LASTNAME LIMITED company as the parent. Use the second company for trading which is subject to corporation tax at 19%.

HMRC says that a dormant company can be formed to own an asset (house?), manage investments (ask them what), receiving any other income (ask them to define).

### Companies House

Companies House says that a dormant company has no significant accounting transactions.

### Companies House - Filing Accounts

Say it is still dormant. Pay yourself one share. Send a Confirmation Statement to make changes.

We receive donations in the private for our work - not income.

### **Company Passport**

Consider applying for a second passport in the name of FIRSTNAME LASTNAME LIMITED.

This is a business passport.

You need a covering letter from the director of the Limited Company.

Customers must send us a letter confirming why they need an additional passport. It must be on headed paper, signed and recently dated it can be from a senior person within their organisation or the customer's client.

### **Business Bank Account**

*I haven't done this yet so these notes are theoretical and will require further investigation.*

Ask Companies House if I can open a business bank account with Royal Bank of Scotland or NatWest for a dormant account?

If so take the Limited Company certificate to NatWest and get an account with the company number. We need a sort code. Is it a treasury sort code?

An account with Companies House is never really dormant.

The bank account is nothing to do with trading, it is a holding facility. The Limited Company is your holding account - your ship which holds goods and cargo. It is a trust.

Or cut out the bank as the middleman and go direct to the Treasury to see if there is an account there with the purpose of crediting the business bank account.

A creditor needs credit, so theoretically we can draw off our trust and take the annuities in the form of a black card.

The limited company is your vessel. We need to get cargo for the vessel from the Treasury for trading purposes. The Black Card is the means for acquiring the goods.

Transfer your assets into the business bank account for the limited company that is dormant.

The Limited Company Black Card is access to your estate credit to be able to trade.

The Limited Company is a crediting company. Our Treasury Account is always in credit, never in debt.

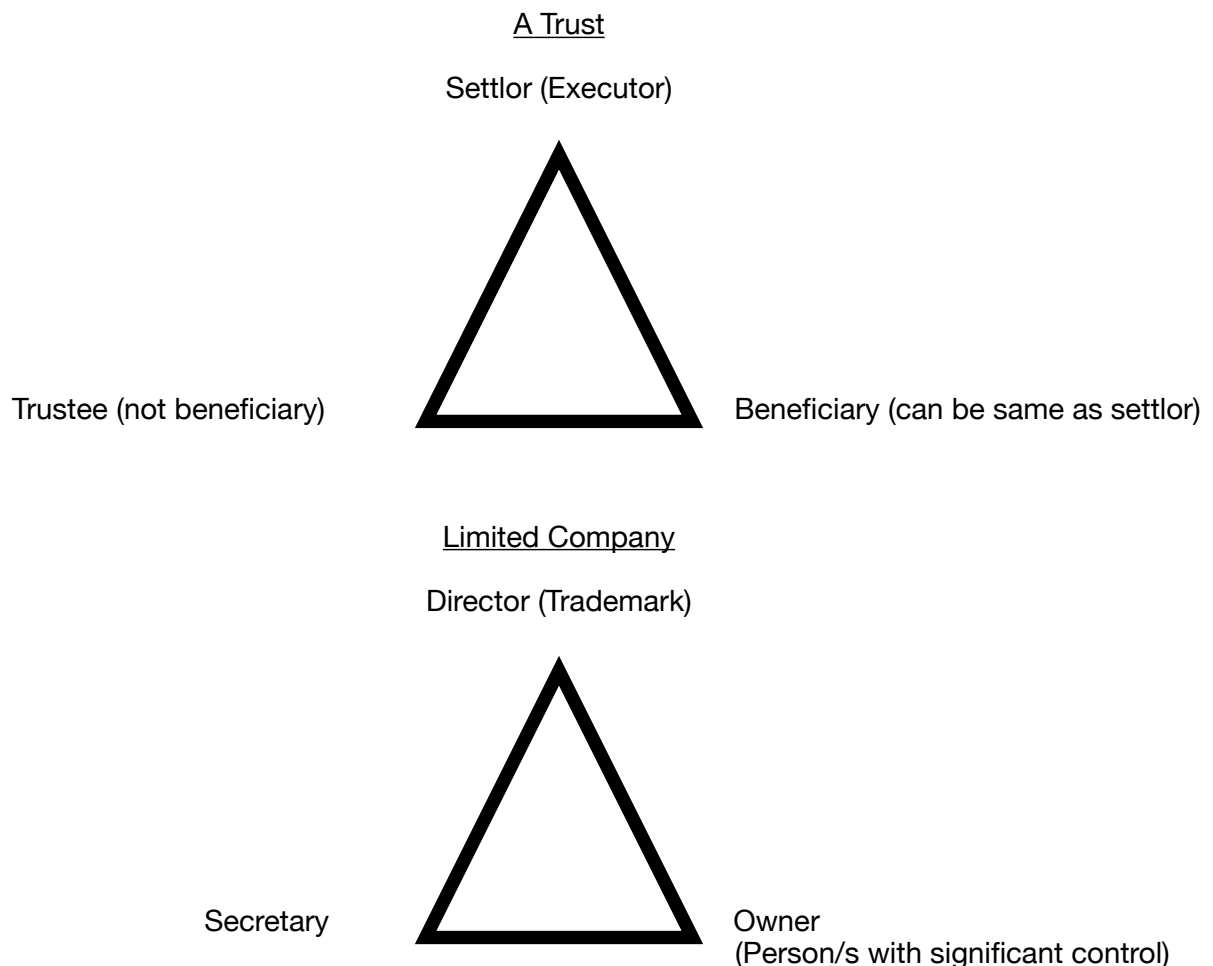
The Black Card is like a cheque paying the Limited Company from the Treasury Account credit.

### **The Limited Company as a Private Trust**

The Limited Company is a new entity - it is not tied to anything.

The Limited Company is a lawful entity that can act in the legal.

The Incorporated name of the Limited Company is technically a trust because it is private company.



In theory we can use it as a trust by putting goods into the vessel via the Memorandum & Articles of Association.

The Memorandum & Articles of Association is the Will for the company as a trust.

You are the Trustee, the offspring are the beneficiaries - defined as Persons with Significant Control.

Articles of association are written rules about running the company.

Dormant companies are often used to hold a particular types of asset. The main example is a freehold property or the head lease to a property, with the dormant company option used by companies who deal with flat management. For such flat management companies, a separate Residents' Association Company will usually handle management income, expenses and legal issues, meaning that the flat management company itself should meet the conditions required of a dormant company.

An investment holding company may be set up as a dormant company on the same basis and for much the same reason, to protect certain assets or intellectual property.

<https://www.informdirect.co.uk/business-finance/dormant-company-reasons-why/>

Use a AP1 and TR1 form to transfer a property into the name of the Limited Company with the Land Registry. No stamp duty to pay as we are gifting it to the limited company. It is Scale 2 Fees, transfer of whole, by post. For individuals forms have to be printed and posted. Only solicitors can use the gateway or portal.

However, you may wish to set up a Private Express Family Trust as an alternative to this. Please do your own research.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/change-the-register-ap1>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/registered-titles-whole-transfer-tr1>

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/hm-land-registry-registration-services-fees#scale-2-fees>

## **DVLA**

### **Drivers Licence**

You are an agency for drivers. Write and ask them do I work for you as a driver? If so you haven't paid me my wages. Invoice them for unpaid wages. You have registered me as a driver for your company please provide a copy of our employment contract.

### **Registered Keeper**

When the vehicle is registered with the DVLA we get V5 logbook as the Registered Keeper, which doesn't prove ownership. To prove vehicle ownership with DVLA, and to deregister your vehicle, get the Manufacturers Statement of Origin from the manufacturer. This is only issued to the original purchaser of the vehicle. So if you buy a new car on finance, the finance company hold the MSO. If you get the MSO you can take off the plates, return them to the DVLA and put on custom plates.

Because I can't get the MSO I have tried transferring my vehicle in the name of my LC as an asset of the dormant company. However, the DVLA has been very difficult; I transferred the registered keeper to my Limited Company in March 2022. Four weeks later they sent two forms: one to my old address and one to me as the previous registered keeper asking for the VIN number. They breached GDPR twice. I declined to fill the forms in on the basis of GDPR violation and told them to refer to the V5C for the new owner and to contact them. As the owner of my Limited Company and the new registered keeper I have not received any correspondence from the DVLA. It is now June 2022.

### DVLA Letter

Vehicle Casework Unit  
DVLA  
Swansea  
SA99 1ZZ

Your Ref:  
Vehicle Registration Number:

*We received the enclosed unsigned letter on [date] that was authorised under your name and dated [date], which is requesting information.*

*We find that we are unable to complete your form as this will breach The Data Protection Act (DPA) 1998/2018 and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) 2018.*

*We shall be happy to complete your form if you provide us with your public liability insurance details, along with a bond to cover our GDPR liability up to £500,000, and your agreement to cover our fees of £100 per hour to provide the administrative services to fulfil your request.*

*It appears that you are requesting us to breach GDPR and we need to cover ourselves for any possible claims made against us.*

*Is there a problem with the details that we supplied using the 11 digit reference number when we transferred the vehicle log book (V5C) to the new keeper?*

*We can confirm that we transferred the vehicle to a 'new keeper' via the online service on the [.gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk) website.*

*Why are you asking for us the VIN number for which we are no longer the registered keeper?*

*We suggest that you approach the 'new keeper' should you require this information.*

*We politely request that any further communication is done in writing as we do not feel that email is secure, as per the warning in your letter that states 'DVLA is unable to guarantee the security of personal data when sending/receiving it over the internet'.*

*We attach the email confirmation that that we received after transferring the registered keeper details online.*

## **National Insurance**

The United Kingdom jurisdiction requires National Insurance.

The Limited Company is in the jurisdiction of England therefore National Insurance is not required.

## **CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY (BIRTH CERTIFICATE)**

When a baby is born in hospital the midwife completes a Birth Notification Form BNF04 which gives the surname and date of birth this is also known as the record of a live birth and there are four copies distributed to:

1. Registrar
2. Perinatal clinic
3. Pricing Office
4. Hospital



The parents then complete a Birth Particulars Form which provides the Christian name to complete the full legal entity name.

Jane was born in June 1970

Jane's mother provided the Christian name of Jane to the registrar or GRO and there registered it with The Crown for them to look after.

The birth certificate was then issued providing the ALL CAPS surname or debtor name as a legal document.

The 'birth certificate' cannot be used as a form of identification. This is because we don't own the name on it yet. The Crown holds the copyright.

We hold the paper work for the name owned by The Crown.

Now you're an adult you can go back and get your name in box 17 and claim that name. By putting your own adult name in box 17 you're the adult taking charge of that birth certificate.

The system is working from your capital letter surname on your birth certificate which is registered as a trading name. It is an implied company because we haven't gone and claimed it.

Once you get your name in box 17 it takes you out of the system. Nobody can do anything to you.

## **Box 17/Box 10**

Incorporating your name affects the system which now acknowledges that your name is incorporated with the full skin certificate. This is why we incorporate the same name as on our birth certificate.

Box 17 (or box 10) states 'the name given after registration and surname'. This box is empty because our name hasn't been registered since the day we were born as the baptismal name (upper and lower case).

The goal of this process is to get our name in box 17 (or box 10) of the Certified Copy of an Entry. If you were born before 1969 then it is box 10 this is the old landscape version. After 1969 then it is box 17. This is the new version in portrait format with 17 boxes.

If you have a 17 box certificate your name would be in box 2, your christian name would be in upper case and lower case letters but your surname will be in all capital letters. The capital letter name is the implied corporation / legal fiction which is a debtor.

Box 10 or box 17 is for the name entered after registration. This box will be empty and will have a line through it.

The birth certificate is for a child showing the first name in upper and lower case letters and the surname in all capitals. By going through this process we can get that name changed and put into box 17 as upper case and lower case. That makes you a living entity that takes you out of the system.

After we send the UTR letter back to HMRC. Wait a while and then re order a copy of our birth certificate - it will have no line in box 17 (or 10).

As adults now, we go to the registrar and say that box 10 or box 17 is empty so I want to put my name in the box. The name in this box shouldn't be in capitals.

When we have collected all of the documents (Limited Company Certificate, Baptism Certificate, Enrolled Deed Poll, and Trademarks) we can make an appointment with the GRO then have your

Lower Case name or limited company name in box 10 or box 17 of the copy of your Certified Copy of An Entry.

We can take our Enrolled Deed Poll, our Trademark certificate, and our Baptism Certificate (or certificate of name not given in Baptism) to the Registrar. We can say that I'm taking control of my birth certificate and I want to put my name in box 17.

When we change our name in box 17 complete our birth certificate and we vanish from the system. When we enter our name in box 17 we don't come under Acts or Legislation.

When we get our upper and lower case name or company name (this needs further research) in box 17 then we can go to The Treasury and get control of the Bond/Trust. Box 17 dissolves the trust and you become the Beneficiary of the Trust.

<https://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/>

Watch this video for more information:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7sDPsxCBI1I>

### **Other Boxes**

Box 14 of the 17 box certificate or box 8 of the 10 box version has a space for the signature of the informant. The informant is the parent who signed for everything above box 14 or box 8.

Box 15 is the registrations date.

Box 16 is the signature of the registrar.

### **The Birth Certificate as a Promissory Note**

Get all of the paperwork in place first. Limited Company Certificate, Baptism Certificate, Enrolled Deed Poll, and Trademarks.

Last thing is going to the GRO to fill in Box 17 = Limited Company name or Firstname Lastname?

Filling in Box 17 (or Box Ten) is claiming that we are an adult and not a child.

The Certified Copy of an entry is a financial instrument. When we put our FIRSTNAME LASTNAME LIMITED company name in Box 17.

This means you can draw off your Treasury account by using a copy of the Certified Copy of an Entry as a promissory note.

Make an appointment with the Treasury to see if there is an account there. Ask what documentation do they require for access?

Take a copy of the birth certificate with the Limited Company in Box 17 to the treasury and ask if there is an account for your LC.

Take a gold coin to create an account at the Treasury? Look this up with Josh at Large? This needs further research.

Ultimately the Limited Company puts you in the private.

## HOW TO USE THE TRADEMARK

### Introduction

David Straight teaches about the use of trademarks in the sovereignty process in the USA on his Out of Babylon series on YouTube. This teaching is adapted from Hornseywood Academy - for further information go to the YouTube channel and listen to the Truth Talk Videos <https://www.youtube.com/c/HornseywoodAcademy/videos>. If you have any questions go to the Telegram Group <https://t.me/hwatruthtalk> where you can do a search on topic areas.

The trademark is the Director of the Limited Company - the companies nominee. By following the Limited Company Process we will have two lawful entities and two lawful full skin certificates (no boxes) which stand in law:

1. the Limited Company
2. the Trademark

They are recognised in both the legal system and the lawful system. The Limited Company is a ship entered into the maritime waters of the United Kingdom Limited to trade. The Captain of the ship is your Trademark, the ALL CAPS Director of the Limited Company. As the owner you aren't on the ship; you are standing on the land of England and Wales in a separate jurisdiction with your Enrolled Deed Poll and/or Baptism Certificate to prove you are the living wo/man Firstname-middlename Lastname.

Once we have registered our legal fiction as a Limited Company we can apply for a trademark for the company name without Ltd or Limited at the end. You don't need to wait for the Enrolled Deed Poll to be completed.

So as well as sending invoices according to our fee schedule we can also invoice them for unauthorised use of our trademark pursuant to the Trade Marks Act 1994. Under Section 10 (4)(d) infringement of a registered trademark occurs when a person uses the sign on business papers.

Companies are trying to make money through the use of our legal fiction name, once we have a trademark we can ask them for a licensing fee.

### How to Register a Trademark in the UK

Select Class 35. Do a series and do not put ltd at the end.

Series 1: JOHN HENRY DOE

Series 2: John Henry Doe

You can optionally do a third for an additional £50:

Series 3: john henry doe

You can put yourself as the owner or your company (or anyone).

Pay privately as if you have a company bank account your company is no longer dormant.

It take approx 3 months to be approved.

It costs approx £175 for two, and £220 for a series of three and the protection lasts 10 years.

Apply from here: <https://www.gov.uk/how-to-register-a-trade-mark>

### About Trademarks

In the UK trademarks protect intellectual property such as Business Names.

A dormant Limited Company can own a trademark and it can be paid for out of another company account or a personal account or credit card.

In the UK, you can only insert the small ® symbol after a mark if you have a fully registered trade mark with a certificate of registration and registration number from the UK Intellectual Property Office (UKIPO).

Once you have registered Firstname Lastname and FIRSTNAME LASTNAME you can put an ® symbol after their use on your own documentation to demonstrate that you have protected your mark. Firstname Lastname® and FIRSTNAME LASTNAME®.

<https://www.iptechblog.com/2019/04/using-the-and-symbols-on-your-trade-marks/#page=1>

## **Trademark Infringement**

Trademark infringement happens when someone uses the same or a similar trademark as someone else so that others are likely to get the two marks confused. One factor is comparison of the trademarks: do the marks have a similar look, pronunciation, or meaning?

Class 35 is listed under services and is classified as Advertising and Business. It is very vague and therefore it is easily enforceable.

<https://www.upcounsel.com/trademark-class-35>

Trademark infringement would be the unauthorised use of our trademark in connection with financially benefitting from goods and services.

The offending company can either:

- Pay a lump sum to purchase a license for non-exclusive future use.
- Pay a lump sum for infringement of an incontestable mark.
- Provide their sales numbers and the amount of profit made on our name and then pay a 5% licensing fee on future profits as part of a contract for monthly payments.

### **1. Settlement out of court**

A negotiated settlement out of court is preferable because it is risk free and can be done through mediation. Once the settlement terms have been agreed there should be a signed and binding agreement in place.

### **2. Litigation**

Isn't advised as it is very long and expensive but can be done through the IP Enterprise Court for claims under £500,000.

Certain intellectual property disputes where the amount sought is £10,000 or less will be handled by the 'small claims track' and will be heard at the Thomas More Building in the Royal Courts of Justice. You don't need a lawyer to use the IPEC small claims

track.

<https://www.gov.uk/courts-tribunals/intellectual-property-enterprise-court>

## **Reporting Trademark Infringement**

Trademark infringement can be reported to Action Fraud, the Police, or Trading Standards.

## Process for Trademark Infringement

A windowed envelope mail is an invitation to contract, so we can offer our own terms of engagement by saying that use of our trademark must be paid for.

Take pictures of front and back of envelope they sent you as evidence.

Send a Notice of Cease and Desist warning them to stop using your trademark or a fee will be payable for future unauthorised use, which will be tripled every time.

If the trademark is infringed for a second time send them an invoice for trademark violation.

If it is infringed for a third time, triple the initial amount.

Debt Collectors: Tell them you have made them aware that you are a trademarked company and all dealings must go through your company for which there is the attached “fee schedule” as your time, like theirs, is not free.

## The Trade Marks Act 1994

Under Section 10 (4)(d) infringement of a registered trademark occurs when a person uses the sign on business papers.

10 Infringement of registered trade mark.

(1) A person infringes a registered trade mark if he uses in the course of trade a sign which is identical with the trade mark in relation to goods or services which are identical with those for which it is registered.

(2) A person infringes a registered trade mark if he uses in the course of trade a sign where because—

(a) the sign is identical with the trade mark and is used in relation to goods or services similar to those for which the trade mark is registered, or

(b) the sign is similar to the trade mark and is used in relation to goods or services identical with or similar to those for which the trade mark is registered, there exists a likelihood of confusion on the part of the public, which includes the likelihood of association with the trade mark.

(3) A person infringes a registered trade mark if he uses in the course of trade **[F1]**, in relation to goods or services,] a sign which—

(a) is identical with or similar to the trade mark, **F2...**

**F2(b)** where the trade mark has a reputation in the United Kingdom and the use of the sign, being without due cause, takes unfair advantage of, or is detrimental to, the distinctive character or the repute of the trade mark.

**[F3(3A)]** Subsection (3) applies irrespective of whether the goods and services in relation to which the sign is used are identical with, similar to or not similar to those for which the trade mark is registered.

(3B) Where the risk exists that the packaging, labels, tags, security or authenticity features or devices, or any other means to which the trade mark is affixed could be used in relation to goods or services and that use would constitute an infringement of the rights of the proprietor of the trade mark, a person infringes a registered trade mark if the person carries out in the course of trade any of the following acts—

(a) affixing a sign identical with, or similar to, the trade mark on packaging, labels, tags, security or authenticity features or devices, or any other means to which the mark may be affixed; or

(b) offering or placing on the market, or stocking for those purposes, or importing or exporting, packaging, labels, tags, security or authenticity features or devices, or any other means to which the mark is affixed.]

(4) For the purposes of this section a person uses a sign if, in particular, he—

(a) affixes it to goods or the packaging thereof;

(b) offers or exposes goods for sale, puts them on the market or stocks them for those purposes under the sign, or offers or supplies services under the sign;

(c) imports or exports goods under the sign; **F4...**

[F5(ca) uses the sign as a trade or company name or part of a trade or company name;]  
(d) uses the sign on business papers [F6and] in advertising[F7; or]  
[F8(e) uses the sign in comparative advertising in a manner that is contrary to the Business Protection from Misleading Marketing Regulations 2008.]

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1994/26/section/10>

## **Trademark Infringement Notices**

You can start by sending a warning notice advising them that a trademark exists with your fee schedule and then you can send a notice of violation.

### Notice Pick and Mix

Set out details of your trademark and the alleged infringement.

the Intellectual Property (Unjustified Threats) Act 2017

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2017/14/crossheading/trade-marks/enacted>

section 21(1) of the Trade Marks Act 1994

section 10(1) 10(2) 10(3) Trade marks Act 1994

Section 10(4)(d) uses the sign on business papers [F6and] in advertising[F7; or]

you are using our registered trademark without our consent

other parties cannot use our trademark on the items that our mark is registered for

stop using our trademark which is infringing on our trade mark rights

you are infringing on our trademark and profiting from our rights

unauthorised use

using our trademark for commercial gain

infringing our trade mark rights,

non compliance will result in the charging of a fine

enforcing intellectual property rights

You are now on notice that your activities are known and we are seeking to resolve the matter without resorting to costly and potentially time-consuming litigation.

provide full account of profits to calculate sums due for compensation

In the interests of concluding matters quickly and amicably without resorting to legal action we would settle for a one-off payment of xxx.

Your assurance that you will not use again on printed mechanical email documents without our specific consent

if we write you a legal notice and request a response in writing using our Trade Mark then we will not enforce it

Pursuant to The Intellectual Property (Unjustified Threats) Act 2017, Section 21(1) you may consider this Notice as a 'threat of infringement proceedings' and notification that 'a registered trade mark exists'

If the alleged infringer does not respond to a cease and desist notice, the objecting party may seek to use the non-response as evidence of wilful infringement.

Settlement: Stopping use of the mark. By deleting them from automated processes.

Destroy and delete any remaining infringing materials.

Provide written undertakings in the form of a signed contract in relation to future conduct, damages, and costs.

<https://aaronhall.com/cease-desist-trademark-infringement-template-example-sample-form/>

It is a registered trade mark and is therefore enforceable in the UK courts. Should you choose to ignore this warning a claim may be made to the High Court for damages and costs.

#### Example Notice 1 Cease & Desist

We are hereby giving you notice that a registered trade mark exists and that we may now enforce our intellectual property rights. Any future use of our registered trade marks Jane Smith® and/or JANE SMITH® without our consent will be considered to be a violation of JANE SMITH LIMITED's trademark rights.

This Notice constitutes JANE SMITH LIMITED's demand that you cease and desist any and all use of Jane Smith® and JANE SMITH® on documentation related to, but not limited to, commercial financial gain for xxx Limited.

It is recognised in UK law that other parties cannot use our registered trade marks Jane Smith® and JANE SMITH® on the items for which our marks are registered. As registered trade marks any unauthorised use will therefore be enforceable in the UK courts. Should you choose to ignore this warning a claim may be made to the High Court for damages and costs.

We have the right to enforce our intellectual property rights and you are now on notice that your activities are known and we are seeking to resolve the matter without resorting to costly and potentially time-consuming litigation.

Non compliance with our request to cease and desist in the use of our marks will result in the charging of a fee for each incident of unauthorised use. Our initial fee for the first infringement will be tripled for subsequent violations as follows:

First use = £10,000.00

Second use = £30,000.00

Third use = £90,000.00

Settlement of this dispute will occur with your fulfilment of our request that our registered marks Jane Smith® and JANE SMITH® are deleted from your database for automated services, including but not limited to, mail shots. We also require your assurance that you will not use our marks on printed documents without our permission.

We require you to sign and date the attached agreement and return it to us within the next seven (7) days.

We hereby permit x to use our registered trade mark to respond to the Notice. Your failure to respond to this Notice of Cease & Desist within the next seven (7) days will be considered as evidence of wilful infringement.

I, [JOHN DOE] personally and on behalf of [OFFENDING COMPANY], agree to immediately cease and desist from any and all further use of [WWW.TRADEMARK.COM] and [WWW.TRADEMARK.COM]. In the event this agreement is breached by me or [OFFENDING COMPANY], [TRADEMARK OWNER] shall be entitled to costs, attorney's fees, and collection costs related to any claims and/or action brought to enforce this agreement and shall be free to pursue all rights it had as of the date of this letter as if this letter had never been signed. I certify that I have the authority to enter into this agreement on behalf of [OFFENDING COMPANY].

By: Dated:

Both individually and on behalf of [OFFENDING COMPANY].

#### Notice 2 - Infringement

Under UK law other parties cannot use our registered trade marks Jane Smith® and JANE SMITH® on the items for which our marks are registered.

We have the right to enforce our intellectual property rights and you are now on notice that your activities are known and we are seeking to resolve the matter without resorting to costly and potentially time-consuming litigation.

Non compliance with our request to cease and desist in the use of our marks has triggered our fee schedule for unauthorised use and the sum of £10,000 is now due. Please see the enclosed invoice.

You are reminded that our initial fee for the first infringement will be tripled for subsequent violations as follows:

First use = £10,000.00

Second use = £30,000.00

Third use = £90,000.00

If you have your trademark you can input your name as all capitals to represent the legal entity.

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Time sensitive document. Estoppel conditions apply.

c/o address only: non-liability: in the Matter of:  
FIRSTNAME LASTNAME LIMITED (we, us, our)

[00] Address line 1

Address line 2

Town

County

[XX33 3YY]

XX, month, YEAR

Respondent:

Firstname Lastname (you, your)

Director

xxx LIMITED

[00] Address line 1

Address line 2

Town

County

[XX33 3YY]

D-U-N-S® Number: XXX

Company Number: XXX

ICO Number: XXX

Private and Confidential

Office Found

Notice-to-Principal-is-Notice-to-Agent, Notice-to-Agent-is-Notice-to-Principal

Specific Data Subject Access Request

This is not a letter; do not treat it as such. It is a lawful notice, served under the doctrine of notices if you are in any way unsure of its meaning we strongly recommend you seek advice from your legal department. Any failure to respond to this lawful notice without full and complete non-misleading disclosure shall be deemed as full acceptance of guilt, no lawful substance, and your claim to be unverified and unlawful, and full acceptance of liability for any and all costs or judgment in full should you wish to proceed.

The use of a postcode in our address is not to be taken as acceptance or obligation of contract, and is only to be used in connection with geographic location.

It shall be assumed that you are well aware of your lawful and legal obligations pertaining to The Data Protection Act (DPA) 1998/2018 and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) 2018. Pursuant to article 21/recital 69 of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) 2018, we require you to provide a full and compliant response to our Specific Data Subject Access Request.

We require specific data and information as follows:

1. Proof of claim: provide evidence of a valid, lawful contract between COMPANY LIMITED and FIRSTNAME LASTNAME LIMITED.

We respectfully advise that failure to fully comply with our Specific Data Subject Access Request within one calendar month (31 days) may be construed as concealment, which may constitute an offence pursuant to section 173 (3) of the Data Protection Act 2018, which states it is a criminal offence to alter, deface, block, erase, destroy, or conceal information with the intention of preventing disclosure.

We require written and signed correspondence by Firstname Lastname stating that this notice has been acknowledged. Should a reply come from anyone other than Firstname Lastname you are hereby notified that as far as we are concerned, the reply will have no legal standing.

Without ill-will, vexation, or frivolity, without prejudice, without recourse, non-assumpsit, all mistakes accepted.

By:

Firstname Lastname  
Owner  
FIRSTNAME LASTNAME LIMITED  
Company Number: 0000

cc Firstname Lastname, Director  
Firstname Lastname, Director

***stamp your company seal here***  
*and also the top right corner of the first page*

*Buy a seal stamp here:*

<https://www.citycoseals.co.uk/company-notary-seals.php>

## **CONFIRMATION STATEMENT**

Every year Companies House will email us to do our account filing and our confirmation statement. The CS is our communication to the Queen and The Crown that we are alive and not dead. If we don't do our CS then we are assumed to be dead and lost at sea again and our company is dissolved.

## **COMPANY SHARES**

The online account shows the share capital of the company.

We can buy a share in our company by ordering a copy of our Certified Copy of an Entry for £13.00.

We are also allotted one share every year when we file our confirmation statement. This is our annuity and represents 1% of our cestui que vie trust.

The company pays itself one share.

The company issues the share to its Director. The Director is an employee of the company and has worked for the company all year so this is the remuneration for all of the work done over the last year.

Look at the SH01 Form.

We can then go to the bank and cash the share. Keep it around £120k so that it is under the £125k threshold for tax.

The Company therefore acts as the Black Card.

## **MORTGAGES**

Look at the MROI Forms.

When we were known as a child we got mortgages and when we signed our names the mortgage company ordered a copy of our Certificate of an Entry and put their company name in box 17. This enabled them to use it as a promissory note to draw off our cestui que vie trust to provide the funds for the 'loan'.

Previously our ship was floating in the seas or the maritime jurisdiction where pirates were looting our cargo. Now the Limited Company is tied up in the harbour our Director is looking after our cargo. The Limited Company is now closed to other companies.

This means that no company can take money out of our trust. We can discharge the mortgage using the MROI Forms.

## **BANK ACCOUNT**

Once we have transferred our share to us as Director we can use the share document as a credit or promissory note to open a private bank account with Coutts Bank online.